

PETE DORN'S RETIREMENT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTEL- LIGENCE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, it is a personal privilege for me to rise today to recognize the contributions and many accomplishments of Mr. Peter Dorn, a valued and long time professional staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Pete will be leaving our staff this month after 33 years of dedicated service to our Nation.

Pete Dorn is the epitome of the professional staffer and he has served the Senate and the Intelligence Committee in an outstanding exemplary manner since he joined the committee's staff in 1991. From advising, if not educating Members, as their professional liaison to drafting legislation or conducting special investigations and projects to implementing and improving the intelligence budget, he and his work will be sorely missed.

Pete Dorn's service to our country is quite a pedigree. In 1971, following his graduation from the State University of New York, Pete began serving his country as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps. He spent 6 years in the infantry and special operations arena before transferring to Marine Corps Intelligence. It was a perfect military occupational and operational fit. For the rest of his Marine career, he honed his skills as an intelligence analyst and staff officer serving the Pacific Joint Intelligence Center, the Overseas Military Air Groups, the Commander of the Pacific Fleet, Headquarters, Marine Corps and the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Program staff.

He could not have been better prepared to continue his service in intelligence work and he did so as he continued his career in the White House as a budget and legislative analyst at the Office of National Drug Control Policy. He then served as program and budget analyst at the Director of Central Intelligence's Crime and Counter-narcotics Center.

In 1991, Pete's budgeting, intelligence and military experience made him a prime candidate for a professional staff position on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He has served us as a budget monitor and as a staff liaison to Senator RICHARD SHELBY and to myself and currently, Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS. Pete also serves the committee as staff director for research and analysis.

As in the case of many staff members and for that matter, Senators and Members of Congress as well, the laundry list of positions and titles does not tell the real story. The real story regarding Pete Dorn is that he is truly a patriot, has made a real difference in intelligence work, budgeting and legislation and as a consequence helped make our country a safer Nation. After 9/11, it was Pete Dorn who helped me to realize that although the Intelligence Community possessed great collection assets, we had a long way to go in

terms of our analytical capability. It is our analytical product that is then turned over to the decision makers that contained mixed and delayed reporting. It has been my goal as chairman to see that this is changed. In this regard Pete Dorn has been my adviser. Personally, he has made a difference in my life and how I look at public service. He believes the role of intelligence is absolutely crucial to our national security, and when he sees things that should be corrected or a miscarriage of justice or something awry in his family—i.e., the intelligence community—he will not stop until he does everything possible to set things right.

The case of our "captured and whereabouts unknown" gulf war Navy pilot, CAPT Scott Speicher, is a classic example. We will not rest until the fate of this pilot is known. The person who did not rest and who pressed for better intelligence and honest answers was Pete Dorn—not only for Scott Speicher and his family but for every warfighter who wears the uniform.

We now have legislation that changes the way we handle our prisoners of war and those missing in action. The credit for that legislation goes to Pete Dorn.

There are many other examples I could outline, some classified and some not. Simply said, Pete Dorn's perseverance and commitment to our country and fellowman has been remarkable. Thank you, Pete, for putting up with and educating me, from a new member of the Senate Intelligence Committee to my current position as chairman. Thank you for your friendship and advice.

Vice Chairman ROCKEFELLER and the members of the Intelligence Committee, both past and present, who have enjoyed and benefited from their association with Pete extend their personal thanks for his exceptional dedication, his loyalty, his integrity, and his distinguished service. We wish all the best to Pete and his wife Kathleen, and to the entire Dorn family.

So, thanks again, Pete. And, from one marine to another, well done, and Semper Fi.

I yield the remainder of my time, Madam President.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MURKOWSKI). Who yields time?

Mr. COLEMAN. Madam President, how much time do we have?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. There remain 23 minutes 47 seconds.

The Senator from Minnesota.

JOBS

Mr. COLEMAN. Madam President, I wish to talk about jobs. I am a former mayor. As mayor, I learned a long time ago that the best welfare program is a job; the best housing program is a job; access to health care comes through a job. With jobs and with work, there is a sense of dignity and a sense of worth.

People would often ask me as a mayor, What are you doing for kids? My response would be, One of the best

things I could do for kids was to make sure that mom and dad had a job. Jobs are fundamentally important.

The reality is that the American economy over the last few years has taken some very big hits. A lot of people have found themselves out of work. When you are out of work, the anxiety level rises, the sense of security in your family is challenged. It hurts, and it hurts a lot. Certainly the recession that began before President Bush was elected—the recession began just as he took office—had an impact on jobs. America took that terrible blow of terrorism on September 11, which shook the foundations of the economy. You can't have economic security without national security; People are in fear. There was a great loss to the economic activity, certainly in New York and Washington and throughout this country. The impact of 9/11 cannot be underestimated.

On top of that, we faced corporate America acting in a way that upset a lot of us, as it should have. Scandals within Enron and WorldCom undermined the trust, undermined the confidence that the average American had in our economic system, in the market. The stock market, by the way, I don't think is a valuer of the economy; it is an indicator of confidence in the economy or lack thereof.

The fact is, Americans were not very confident when they looked at the corporate greed and the excess and the manipulation and a few folks at the top making money and folks at the bottom being hurt. That is a bad thing.

In this Congress, before I got here, we acted on that. I praise the folks who stepped forward. But the reality was a great undermining of confidence in the economy and the economy suffered and Americans suffered.

Then this President stepped forward and said the way to change what has happened in the economy is to cut taxes. Goodness gracious, there were a lot of folks—my colleagues on the other side, they were just outraged. Cutting taxes, how can you do that? How can you cut taxes at a time of economic need? How can you cut taxes at a time the economy is suffering? It will just plunge us further into debt.

The President's commonsense perspective, and one that I share, is that the things we do should put money in the pockets of moms and dads. Then they spend that money. If they spend that money on a good or on a service, the person who is producing that good or providing that service has a job. So by cutting taxes, having moms and dads spend money, is better than the Government spending money. It is better than creating another program.

This President thought we had to do those things to incur business investment. The last tax cut we passed—Madam President, I was sitting in that chair when the budget was passed, when we first got in office this year. We passed it by a 50-to-50 vote, and the Vice President had to come and step